

# CHINA



# MAIL.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

卯巳三年初五日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LION DE ROYNT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WOOD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Steatow, CAMBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, BRIDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND,.....1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.  
E. R. BELMONT, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,  
H. L. DALBYMEDE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.  
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. MCIVER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent per annum on the daily  
balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 per cent " "  
" 12 " " 5 per cent " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED  
DEPOSITS.  
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4% " "  
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which  
can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,  
Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....\$500,000.  
RESERVE FUND,.....\$150,000.  
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong  
grants Drafts on London and the  
Chief Commercial places in Europe and the  
East; buys and receives for collection Bills  
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of  
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-  
POSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent per  
annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.  
For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 per cent " "  
" 12 " " 5 per cent " "

## For Sale.

### RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

RODGERS'S CELEBRATED CUT-  
LERY.  
WATELOW's and DE LA RUE'S  
STATIONERY.  
DESSERT and DINNER SERVICES.  
TABLE GLASSWARE.  
GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.  
CABIN SUSPENSION and BULK-  
HEAD SWINGING LAMPS for OIL.  
CABIN SWINGING CANDLE-  
STICKS.  
SIGNAL and MASTHEAD LAMPS,  
TUBE EXPANDERS, Assorted Sizes.  
ENGINEER'S HAMMERS.  
SPIRIT LEVELS.  
INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, Assorted  
Sizes.  
INSERTION RUBBER, Assorted Sizes.  
INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.  
INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DE-  
LIVERY HOSE.  
CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE.  
LEATHER BELTING.

A Large and Choice Assortment of  
American and English

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.  
NEW and POPULAR BOOKS.

INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

PRESSENTION BOOKS.

NOVELS, &c.

MUSIC & SONGS,  
by First-class Composers,  
OPERAS, MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.

A Fine  
Selection  
of SHERRIES.

Very Fine "O. K."

BOURBON WHISKY.

CHATEAU DE FRANDS.

(A fine full flavoured  
Breakfast CLARET.)

BRANDIES, GIN.

LIQUEURS.

ALCOHOLIC  
&c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.  
EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL  
FLOWER WATER.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

VOGEL & Co.,  
Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS  
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at  
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS  
GODOWNS, under European supervision;  
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the  
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick  
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,  
Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

M. R. J. BRADLEE SMITH has this  
day been appointed SECRETARY  
to the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WM. REINERS,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, March 24, 1879.

THE DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI

during the Summer Month, leaving  
HONGKONG on the 1st of April next.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,  
Dr EASTLACE will receive his  
patients at his new DENTAL ROOMS,  
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the  
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE AGENTS FOR

CURCIER and ADETS' CLARETS,  
COUVIOISIER'S BRANDY,  
CHUBBS' SAFFES,  
WHITEBREAD'S STOUT,  
VAN HOBOKEN'S GIN,  
FOSTER'S BOTTLED ALE and STOUT,  
SILVER LIGHT LAMPS,  
French JAMS, CONFITURE de St. James,  
STARKEY'S GOLD LACE and OFFICERS'  
DECORATIONS,  
BAXTER'S CANVAS,  
KOHNSTAMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

W. T. ALLEN & Co.'s ORNAMENTAL  
IRON WORK.

GILLET & SONS' WINES.

BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

TEACHER'S WHISKY.

CONSTATUARY REVOLVERS.

THE NEW LIFE JACKET.

LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS, OVER-

LAND MAIL and THE HOME

NEWS.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of GEPP & Co. are  
requested to send in all CLAIMS to  
the Undersigned, on or before SATUR-  
DAY, 5th April, 1879.

per pro. GEPP & Co.

FRANK HYDE.

Canton, March 25, 1879.

ap6

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,

on

### SATURDAY,

the 29th March, 1879, at 2 P.M.—

At FAIRLEA, LOWER FLOOR,  
the whole of the SUBSTANTIAL  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

English-made Blue Rep-covered Mahogany Drawing-room Suite, Richly-carved Blackwood Centre Table, Pier Glass Engravings, Persian Carpet, Lace Curtains and Cornices, etc. etc.

English-made Extension Dining Table,  
Side Board, Chairs, Crockery, Glass and  
Plated Ware, American Bed with Mattresses, Iron Bedstead, Wardrobes, Marble-top Toilet Table and Mirror, Marble-top Mahogany Chest of Drawers and Mirror, Marble-top Washstand, Couch, Chair, Cloth Horses, Bath-tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the  
whole to be on view the day before the  
Sale.

TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Bank  
Notes.

F. RAPP,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 25, 1879.

mr29

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND  
CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MANTLE-PIECE MIRRORS,  
ENGRAVINGS, CROCKERY-WARE,  
GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE,  
&c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

ON THURSDAY,

3rd April, 1879, at 2 p.m., at the  
Residence of C. VOGEL, Esq.,

No. 2, Queen's Road,

The whole of his SUBSTANTIAL  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
comprising—

Brown Rep-covered Mahogany Drawing-room Suite, Marble-top Blackwood Round Table and Tea Pots, Sets of Canton Tea Pots, Flower Stands, Canton Vases, Mantle-piece Mirrors, Engravings and Chromo Lithographs, Fender and Irons, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Drawing-room Billiard Table with Marking Board, Cues, &c., &c., Teakwood Dining Table and Whatnots, Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Green and Gold Dinner Set, Hand Painted Dessert Set, Glassware, Platedware, Cutlery, Ice Chest, Meat Safe, American Bed with Spring and Hair Mattresses, Couch, Chairs, Cheval Glass, Lady's Writing Desk, American-made Bureau, Wardrobe, Marble Top Toilet Table and Mirror, Marble Top Washstand and Services, Chest of Drawers, Clothes Horse, Bath Tubs, Commodes, &c., &c.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai.

The first payment of interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 6th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned place.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.</

## Intimations.

WANTED, for H. M. S. *Charybdis*,  
A MUSICIAN (Violin Player).  
For terms, &c.  
Apply on Board.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1879. apl

## NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES GYE, Medical Attendant at the Chinese Government Coal Mine, near Keelung, Deceased.

CLAIMS against the above Estate should be lodged with the Undersigned not later than the 15th day of April, 1879.

A. FRATER,  
H. B. M.'s Consul.  
H. B. M.'s Consulate,  
Tamsui, 12th March, 1879. apl

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 98.

## CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—WOOSUNG RIVER.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 31st March, 1879, Geometrical Signals will be substituted for the flags now in use at the Woosung Inner Bar Station, shewing the depth of water on the Bar during the day.

An explanatory diagram, showing the signals which indicate the depth of water from 10 feet to 24½ feet and which will shew the same in approaching the signal station both from Shanghai and from seaward, is added herewith.

To indicate a rising tide a bell will be hoisted at the mast head.

In case of there being greater or less depths of water than here given, the number of feet will be signalled by the "Universal Code of Signals" at the mast-head, and the half feet by a red and white flag at the yard-arm.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.

GERALD E. WELLESLEY,  
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,  
Engineer's Office,  
Shanghai, 31st Jan., 1879. apl

Depth of water in feet on Bar.	Symbol in diamond	Symbol in square	Symbol in circle	Symbol in triangle	Symbol in square	Symbol in circle	Symbol in triangle
10	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
10½	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
11	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
11½	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
12	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
12½	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
13	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
14	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
14½	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
15	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
16	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
16½	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲
17	▲	◆	○	△	■	●	▲

## Intimations.

F. HUTCHINGS  
begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply  
BEEF, MUTTON, &c.,  
from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral:

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the consignees, before To-day, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bill of lading will be counter-signed by the under-signed.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 28th instant, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 21, 1879. mr28

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their bills of lading to the under-signed for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Ex "Ava."

H. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Ex "Amazona."

M. F. (in diamond) J. W. P. (underneath) No. 4048, Order, 1 case Cotton, from London.

J. H. H. No. 14, Order, 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR MANILA.

The steamship "DIAMANTE," Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above port To-morrow, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply to RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, March 27, 1879. mr28

## FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s steamer "BOWEN."

Capt. MILLER, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, March 27, 1879. ap8

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 26 10 p.m., *Sunda*, British steamer, 1029, J. Reeves, Yokohama March 20, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 26, *Priam*, British steamer, 1567, S. H. Butler, Shanghai March 19, and Amoy 25, general BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

March 27, *Diamante*, British steamer, 514, Thebaud, Manila March 24, General RUSSELL & CO.

March 27, *Esperance*, French barque, 272, Guillon, Keeling March 28, Coal-CARLOWITZ & CO.

March 27, *China*, German steamer, from Canton.

March 27, *Diamante*, British steamer, 587, A. Olanchy, Bangkok March 17, General YUEN FAH TONG.

March 27, 4 p.m., *Martes*, Spanish steamer, 426, Jose Munoz, Manila March 24, 4 p.m., General.—REMEDIOS & CO.

March 27, *Kraken*, Russian corvette, 1300, Naricoff, Manila March 23.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 27, *Douglas*, for Coast Ports, 27, *Education*, for Shanghai, 27, *Stoneval Jackson*, for Portland (Oregon).

27, China, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Forward, for Portland (Oregon).

*Yutting*, for Swatow, Flinshire, for Saigon, *Priam*, for London via Singapore, &c.

*Sydenham*, for Manila, *Elizabeth Childs*, for Newchwang.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sundá*, from Yokohama, Messrs. Gultzow, F. Wolf, Hubbes, J. W. Lehmann, R.W. Staff Surg. J. Lambert, Mrs. Lambert and 2 children, and 3 Chinese deck.

Per *Priam*, from Shanghai and Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Kopp, and 639 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Mr. Thompson, and 20 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, from Bangkok, 78 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Douglas*, for Swatow, Mr. D. Welch, and Capt. A. C. Schutze; for Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Abendroth; for Foochow, Mr. E. F. Creagh, and Rev. F. R. Smith.

Per *Education*, for Shanghai, via European deck, and 4 Chinese.

Per *Stoneval Jackson*, for Portland (Oregon) 1 European, and 382 Chinese.

Per *China*, for Shanghai, 24 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per *Yutting*, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.

Per *Flinshire*, for Saigon, 164 Chinese.

Per *Priam*, 14 Europeans, and 613 Chinese.

Per *Straita*, and 2 Distressed Seamen for London.

Per *Sydenham*, for Manila, 2 Chinese.

Per *Elizabeth Childs*, for Newchwang, 7 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Priam* reports: Moderate N.W. winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Diamante* reports: Had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Danube* reports: Strong breezes and heavy sea throughout.

## CARGOES.

Per German barque *Holstein*, sailed 9th March, 1879.—For Hamburg, 1,225 pks.

Fire Crackers, 460 piculs Cassia, 420 piculs Camphor, 135 cases Star Aniseed, 600 piculs Gall Nut, 49 rolls Matting, 11 cases Paper, 10 cases Essential Oil, 467 pkgs. Sundries, and 30,000 pieces Canes.

Per American ship *Mary Whidbey*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 20th March, 1879.—200 pkgs. Fire-crackers (1,800 boxes), 87 bags Shells, 385 pkgs. Chinese Merchandise, and 3,659 half-cakes Tea (Tamsui Oolong 65,128 lbs. and Amoy Oolong 83,518 lbs.)

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Goods per *Anadyr* undelivered after noon, subject to rent and landing charge.

4 p.m.—*Diamante* leaves for Manila.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, March 29.—Daylight.—*Glenfallach* leaves for Shanghai.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Fairies, Lower Floor.

SUNDAY, March 30.—Daylight.—*Hai Long* leaves for Amoy, &c.

TUESDAY, April 1.—3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.—9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

THURSDAY, April 3.—2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. Vogel's residence, No. 2, Queen's Road.

4 p.m.—*Bowen* leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c.

SATURDAY, April 5.—Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

TUESDAY, April 15.—3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Still yields us nourishment; and shall we then when, in her need, she calls upon her children, And stretches out her arms and bids them help her; Shall we, can we be无情? Glancing eyes And flinching cheeks speak for you; it were shame To doubt your steadfastness, or our success, Heaven blessing, as 'twill bless, our righteous cause."

The envoy was then admitted, but his proposals not being acceptable, Pedro, Guzman's only surviving son, was ordered to convey him beyond the castle walls. By a skillfully concocted story, which was all the more dangerous that it was partly true, he succeeded in inducing the young man to visit the Moorish camp, and there throwing off his disguise, he appeared to his prisoner as the Prince Juan, the bitter enemy of his father's house.

On being taken before Aben Jacob, Pedro is informed that a message shall forthwith be sent to his father, intimating the fact of his being a prisoner, whose life shall be forfeited unless the fortress be surrendered within a limited time. He replies un-

"And ends your boasted policy in this? Think you that Guzman won his glorious name so lightly, that the ties, however strong, That bind his kindred to him, have the power To sway him

home, and a quick return that he might see his great and imposing Cathedral finished, one of the greatest works in this part of China, and which will make the memory of His Lordship last for ever.—*Catholic Register.*

The Japan Mail regrets to notice that Mr Reed was taken ill on his way back to Tokio from Kioto. While making the journey overland he fell sick, according to the *Choya Shimbu*, at Yokohama; and Dr von Roretz employed at the Nagoya Hospital, was telegraphed for to visit him. He is since reported convalescent.

One result of the proposed subsidiary mail service via the Cape of Good Hope to Australia is that the Peninsula and Oriental Company has been put on its mettle, and has sent in a tender for a fortnightly service for £55,000 a year. There can be no doubt, says an Australian exchange, that for a contract of seven years' duration such a subsidy will well remunerate the company. For the existing monthly service the company receives £90,000, and in consequence of being compelled to detain the principal boats in Melbourne, it is forced to go to an expense of from £15,000 to £20,000 a year to maintain branch service to Sydney. Practically, therefore, the present contract is not worth more than from £70,000 to £75,000 a year to the company. Mr Berry stated that if he could get his Cape service, for which the Australian rendezvous should be Hobson's Bay, he would have no objection to continue the F. & O. service as a secondary line, and would be quite willing that the steamers should go on to Sydney if the company wished it. It is probably on that understanding that the company has tendered. The question of the revision of the postal receipts being still unsettled, it is impossible to say how far the new postal contracts will be self-supporting.

## SUPREME COURT.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice.)

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

March 27, 1879.

Mr William von Pustau, (W. Pustau & Co.) appeared to pass his final examination. Mr Johnson (of Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson) appeared for the bankrupt; and Mr Russell, Acting Attorney General, instructed by Mr Breton, for the Official Assignee, opposed.

Mr Johnson said that the accounts (which were not ready at the last sitting of the Court) had now been made out.

Mr Russell said he had to object to the bankrupt's passing on several grounds.

Mr Pustau was then called, and the accounts produced. Bankrupt was examined by the Opposing Counsel.

Mr Russell—You make it out by your statement of accounts that your liabilities are \$1,078,917.83 and your assets \$1,669,919.26, leaving a deficiency of \$8,988.03?—Yes; I estimate the value of my property in the hands of creditors \$984,700 and the claims \$466,818.87, and if the securities were realized at their estimated value I should have a balance of \$468,000 after paying creditors. My property is given as mortgaged to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$165,000, and they hold goods hypothecated for \$200,000. These mortgages were given to secure debts of \$100,000. The goods hypothecated consist of iron, lead, and manufactured goods. The Bank holds securities of \$865,000, besides a mortgage on the steamer *Atona*.

Mr Russell suggested that really the Bank might be losers if the goods were sold, owing to the depression of trade.

The Bankrupt said that the bills which the Hongkong Bank took were partially included in the account of Christian Donner & Co., and, until it was known what part would be paid by Christian Donner & Co., a current account could not be made up. He had no means of stating what he owed in Hamburg.

His Lordship said that the Court must have this statement. The law of bankruptcy was very stringent, especially when a man was made a bankrupt on his own application. (The statute on the subject read.) He had adjourned the examination on these very grounds before. There had never been a bankruptcy here, where the bankrupt had debts in foreign countries. These had been bankruptcies where persons were indebted elsewhere, but they could be made Imperial bankrupts. It was only the other day that he refused to make a gentleman a bankrupt on these very grounds.

The creditors at Hamburg could not be put off with a shilling in the pound. They were entitled to the assets here.

He did not think anyone had thought much of this question of International law.

They had before them in this case the Empire of Germany, the Empire of China, Odessa, another Empire with its specialties, and Glasgow, London and Hongkong were interested.

Now, if the man were made an Imperial bankrupt, according to the laws of

each of these different countries, how were the proceedings to be conducted.

In the United States they had no Imperial bankruptcy.

If a man wanted to get clear he must get clear in the State in which he resided.

Mr Pustau had put in a statement as honest as he could, but it was one of the misfortunes of the case that a correct statement could not be got at.

He (His Lordship) said he had given a great deal of attention and thought to the case.

If the Counsel liked to go on with the examination for any other purpose they might do so.

Mr Russell said he should like to hear the opinion of His Lordship.

His Lordship held that no question had been before the Court as to the validity of the adjudication.

It was not obligatory on the judge, as judge, to raise questions not so brought before him. In the very instructive case of R. v. Wilkes, 4 Bar, p. 2587, the Lord Chief Justice, Mansfield drew the important distinction between what it is in the power of the judges to take within the scope of their jurisdiction, and what they are not bound to decide, or what it may be inexpedient for them to spontaneously take within their jurisdiction.

Lord Mansfield held that there must be a cogent reason for the judge going out of the regular course before he could be excused for so doing;

and that his so leaving the ordinary course could only be justified on some extraordinary ground.

On the evidence before the Court in this case, as it stood when the adjudication was made, it was within the scope of the jurisdiction of the Court to adjudicate W. von Pustau bankrupt; but the evidence elicited in the proceedings, especially on the examination of the bankrupt since the adjudication, was such that the Court thought it right to suggest that

it gave rise to a doubt whether one at least

of the matters proof of which was absolute necessary to justify the adjudication, had really been proved to the Court. If that point had not been proved the adjudication itself would possibly be found to be, at least, voidable. The Court had, acting on the principle laid down by Lord Mansfield, reserved that question for the present, the Court could not refuse to entertain it were it brought forward in regular course. The Chief Justice then proceeded to the following narrative of the case:—

The bankrupt, W. von Pustau, was adjudged bankrupt on the 23rd December last on his own petition. Protection was granted in the usual form, and the Court appointed a sitting to be held on the 14th January last, at which sitting the bankrupt was required to surrender and conform. The same meeting was appointed to be a public meeting of creditors of the bankrupt for proceedings usual at such meetings, including the receipt of proofs of debt, but especially for the purpose of a choice of the creditors' assignees of the bankrupt's estate and effects. On the 14th January, the bankrupt duly surrendered at a meeting of creditors, but I believe that not a single creditor resided in Hongkong attended that meeting. One gentleman represented a creditor in London for a sum exceeding £10,000; another gentleman represented a creditor in Manila for a sum exceeding \$300, and one gentleman represented Chinese creditors at Canton, exceeding \$50,000. Those three gentlemen were respectively present, but no power of attorney is filed showing that any one of them properly represented a creditor. There is an entry filed:—"No creditors' assignee proposed;" then this entry appears:—"Mr Hoppsie proposes that Mr Wm. von Boers be appointed as an agent to assist the official assignee in writing up the estate."—Carried unanimously." That was at the meeting of January 14, which was adjourned, after the disposal of other minor matters. At the adjourned meeting, on February 28th, the official assignee stated that the assets recoverable in this Colony would amount to \$16,000. The bankrupt was examined at some length, and the final examination was fixed for February 18th. Meantime his son, Theodore von Pustau, was examined, and the bankrupt was further examined each before this Court. The bankrupt having filed what was called a statement of his separate receipts and expenditure for twelve months, came duly before the Court to pass his final examination on the 18th February. It appeared that he had a partner in Hongkong, a Mr Dorner, who had been separately made a bankrupt here. The bankrupt admitted, indeed he stated, that his previous so-called statement of creditors and assets, as the foundation for his adjudication, omitted creditors and assets to a large amount. It is due to the bankrupt to state that these omissions are mainly due to the extent of his transactions and to the impossibility of his making out a statement here, his main business having been in Prussia, where most of his books are kept. Among other statements, he said that his schedule filed before adjudication comprised creditors for about \$940,000; and that he owed debts to creditors in Hamburg alone, not included in his schedule filed in this Court before he was adjudicated bankrupt, to the amount of \$300,000 and upwards. For the errors of his schedule he accounted in a way which appears entirely to exclude the idea of moral fraud in making the omissions. The statements and accounts of the bankrupt were so entirely imperfect, omitting names of creditors and specifications of liabilities, and particulars of assets in Prussia and Shanghai and elsewhere, that it was impossible for the Court to accept them as sufficient to justify it in passing the last examination of the bankrupt, and an order was made that the final examination be adjourned with liberty to the bankrupt to apply to the Court, giving three days' notice to the official assignee, to resume his final examination. Matters had remained thus since Feb. 18, until now, when the bankrupt desired his final examination to be resumed. With regard to this application His Lordship said:—

When I consider the extraordinary state of this bankruptcy, the limited jurisdiction of this Court in bankruptcy, its limited territorial, or I should rather say colonial jurisdiction in authority and effect, the varied character and conflicting principles of procedure in the several jurisdictions to which this bankrupt, and his assets as a bankrupt, are respectively subject, the partial foreign jurisdiction of China over the bankrupt and his assets in respect of the business domicile in Shanghai of the bankrupt and his firm there, and the enormous indebtedness in China and especially in Canton; the imperial foreign jurisdiction of Prussia, it may be of the German Empire for anything known to this Court, in respect of the bankrupt's nationality as a Prussian subject and having a domicile in Prussia, and a very large portion of his assets as well as debts being there; the imperial jurisdiction of England in respect of the bankrupt's very large debts and his assets in London; the colonial jurisdiction of Singapore in respect of the bankrupt's debts in Singapore; the rights of creditors in Switzerland, Manila, and Macao, against the bankrupt; when I consider all these conflicting jurisdictions and rights and the consequent difficulties, I feel that the power of this Court to cope with them cannot reach the assets or do justice to all parties, and that it could never with safety distribute the assets still more so I feel that the machinery and officers of this Court are entirely inadequate to cope with these gigantic difficulties, not on account of the enormous indebtedness, but because of the complicated and conflicting character of the questions which must arise complete justice can be done.

In respect of debts proved in the bankruptcy h.e., there are 27 proofs. I directed an apportionment so to be made of the debts as proved according to the local residences of the creditors, which would in most cases be as to cash creditor the *locus contractus*. The total of the 27 proofs against the estate amount to \$164,488, and the local distribution of creditors is as follows:—Hongkong, \$20,739; Shanghai, \$184; Canton, \$60,189; Prussia, \$1,180; England (London), \$53,460; Singapore, \$148; Switzerland, \$777; Manila, \$975; Macao, \$18; total, \$164,488. But while the liabilities of the bankrupt due here and elsewhere and proved in this Court amount only to this sum, the bankrupt states that his total liabilities amount to the enormous total of \$2,024,000, while the creditors whom this Court can control or benefit are in value less than 25 per cent. of the creditors in value; and while, according to the most favourable anticipation, the assets here are about \$16,000, the bank-

rupt states his total assets at \$1,009,019.25.

The bankrupt, after an adjournment of his former attendance for his final examination, is now again before this Court for final examination. He admits that it is beyond his power to make out a full and satisfactory statement of his assets and liabilities, or generally of his affairs; but this is what the bankrupt law of the Colony requires of him as a condition to entitle him to pass his final examination. I do not see how he can make out such a clear statement here as is by our law required until after he shall have proceeded to Hamburg and shall have made out a full statement there. It seems to me, then, that the only order I can make (assuming that this bankrupt can remain in force here,—and I assume this only for the present) which can tend to a complete account would be to again postpone the bankrupt's final examination *sic die*, with liberty to him, when he shall be assured that he can render full and satisfactory accounts as required by law here, to apply for another sitting of the Court for his final examination. This Court should give the bankrupt full leave and liberty to go to Hamburg and elsewhere to arrange his accounts. Indeed, I should be disposed to give him protection from arrest, for some specified period before he leaves for Hamburg. As at present advised this appears to be the only mode of an escape from a dead lock in the proceedings of this bankruptcy. His Lordship asked what the views of the creditors and of the bankrupt on this matter were.

Mr Russell said that he thought the creditors would offer no objection to Mr Pustau going to Hamburg. A letter had been received from Hamburg which quite accorded with His Lordship's view of the case. They could not do anything there because a proper statement of the accounts here was not forthcoming. Mr William Pustau, Junr., was in the Colony, and was a partner and was indebted to the Estate; but he had not been made a bankrupt.

His Lordship remarked that the creditors were nearly all schoolboys when Mr Pustau first came here and paved the way for them; and they should think of that.

Mr Russell was sure that no one here bore any animosity towards Mr Pustau, but they were acting for creditors elsewhere, and must look after the interests of their principals.

His Lordship thought the bankrupt should be allowed the means of going to Hamburg out of the estate. He suggested that a merchant of the oldest standing here, who was, he believed, the pioneer of the mercantile enterprise of Germany, now so extensive in China, might well ask forbearance from his countrymen, and that the more when mercantile misfortune had reduced him from the affluence he at one time attained to a position of distress, even if it should turn out that his creditors had just cause of complaint that he had too long struggled on against adverse times and circumstances and even that in this struggle he may have lost that discrimination and strict straightforwardness which were to be expected from all merchants, a result which as yet had not been proved to the Court. His Lordship remarked that he was quite clear that it was not the intention of the Legislature of this Colony that the jurisdiction of this Court should extend to meet cases of such magnitude as that now before it, involving the most complicated international conflicts of law and jurisdiction. Our ordinance provided no machinery in the least degree adequate to meet such a case. There was no officer within the control of this Court such an accountant as could grapple with the intricacies of such books as had been laid before the Court in this case. This Court had no officer competent to collect assets in Prussia and the other countries where the assets were, or to correspond in the various languages of creditors and debtors. The creditors had no right to complain. They and their representatives here could have named a creditors' assignee probably equal to the commercial side of the emergency, but they—frustrating the object of the Bankrupt law to secure the creditors' assets which were the bankrupt's but are now their assets—had neglected the duty imposed on them to choose a creditors' assignee.

The Law had interposed this difficulty in the way of this Court carrying on these proceedings in Bankruptcy, that it could not pass the final examination of the bankrupt unless and until he had furnished full and satisfactory accounts. But let it be assumed that this Court could and would have passed the bankrupt's final examination, and that the bankrupt would have been entitled to an encounter and withdrawal. Li Yang-tai avoided an encounter and withdrew. He is said to have retired into the Pa-pao mountains. This is a long range rising like a wall on the edge of the Fa-yuan boundary covered with thick forests and almost uninhabited. It reaches to the Yunnan frontier and is connected with the Kwang-si and Hunan ranges inhabited by the Miao-tzu. Two reasons are given for Li Yang-tai's having retired in front of General Feng. One is that, having served under the General, he still feels towards him the affection of a pupil for his master, and is therefore unwilling to cross swords with him. The other reason is that the quality of General Feng's troops is so superior that Li is afraid to match his undrilled and undisciplined forces against them, and therefore has escaped into the mountains, intending to send out detachments to ravage the country in different directions, while he himself waits and watches for an opportunity of striking a blow.

1. What is the effect of a bankrupt's discharge in a Colony, e.g. in this Colony, beyond the Colony as merely a British Imperial question?

2. What is the effect of a bankrupt's discharge in a Colony, e.g. in this Colony, within the Kingdom of Prussia or any other foreign country, as a matter of International Law? There was very little to be found in the books on these questions, although they involved considerations of grave importance and great difficulty. Conflicting dicta and decisions might be found in the books on these questions. Should it be necessary for the Court to decide these questions or any of them, he (His Lordship) would not shrink from the duty of grappling with them; but it was undesirable for a judge to express opinions on matters which had not been brought regularly and in due course before him, and which had not been fully argued at the bar. It seemed to him to be the interest of the public to avoid the very heavy damages and costs which must be incurred before all these questions could be satisfactorily settled. It was for the Court to indicate the possible difficulties. It was open to the parties interested either to plunge into them or avoid them.

Mr Russell, after some hesitation, said that the creditors would not consent to allow Mr Pustau anything out of the estate to go to Hamburg.

His Lordship remarked that in that case he would have to go into the validity of the bankruptcy.

Finally it was arranged that the matter should be discussed amongst the creditors, and the case was adjourned for one week to allow of that being done.

The case of Mr Donner was allowed to rest on exactly similar grounds to that of Mr Pustau.

Mr Russell said he should like to hear the opinion of His Lordship.

His Lordship held that no question had been before the Court as to the validity of the adjudication.

It was not obligatory on the judge, as judge, to raise questions not so brought before him. In the very instructive case of R. v. Wilkes, 4 Bar, p. 2587, the Lord Chief Justice, Mansfield drew the important distinction between what it is in the power of the judges to take within the scope of their jurisdiction, and what they are not bound to decide, or what it may be inexpedient for them to spontaneously take within their jurisdiction.

Lord Mansfield held that there must be a cogent reason for the judge going out of the regular course before he could be excused for so doing;

and that his so leaving the ordinary course could only be justified on some extraordinary ground.

On the evidence before the Court in this case, as it stood when the adjudication was made, it was within the scope of the jurisdiction of the Court to adjudicate W. von Pustau bankrupt; but the evidence elicited in the proceedings, especially on the examination of the bankrupt since the adjudication, was such that the Court thought it right to suggest that

it gave rise to a doubt whether one at least

## Police Intelligence.

March 27, 1879.

The business at the Police Court to-day was light. Mr May was the sitting Magistrate, but Mr Creagh was occupied nearly the whole day investigating the *Koje Water* tragedy. The charge, when the case was last called, was withdrawn in the case of two of the defendants; and they were now called upon to give evidence for the prosecution. Mr Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, and Mr Holmes watched the case on behalf of the accused. The evidence was much the same as that we have already reported, and the case dragged along very slowly owing to the evidence having to come before the Court through two interpreters. The case was further remanded.

Chan A-tain, a night-soil coolie, was charged, before Mr Creagh, yesterday, by Inspector Germain, with throwing night soil into the drain at Oo-Yam Lane. The practice is an abominable one; very, very, nearly the same thing was done right under the windows of Mr Creagh's residence at the Central Station, and Chan A-tain therefore, got his deserts by being fined \$8 with the alternative of 21 days' imprisonment and 3 hours' exposure in the stocks at the scene of his offence.

Ahnum, a Malay seaman unemployed, was charged before Mr May with assaulting another seaman named Kichel at Lascor Row and stabbing him with a pen-knife. It appears that the defendant had been quarrelling with some Singapore men, when the complainant interfered. The defendant then struck him, and the following day, stabbed him with a pen-knife, and struck him with an iron bar across the shoulder. The defendant stated that the complainant struck him with the iron. Mr May sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

Li Asee, the master of the On Ma Chandler's shop, 44, Market Street, was fined \$10 or in default of payment 21 days' imprisonment for having a false balance scale.

There were also a few cases of petty larceny: Chan Ayon, a coolie, was sent to 4 months' hard labour for stealing an anchor; Wan Leung Po, a barber, and an old offender, was sent to 4 months' hard labour, for stealing a box; Ip Aut, a coolie, was sent to 3 months' hard labour for attempting to steal a boat which was hauled up on shore and which he and three others were caught in the act of removing; Cheng Afuk, a coolie, was fined \$1 or 3 weeks' imprisonment for cutting young trees; and Low Afung, a coolie, was sent to 14 days' hard labour for stealing 14 lbs. of sugar from the East Point Sugar R-finery.

A few cases of obstruction were dealt with by fines of \$1 or \$2.

Chao Acheng, a milder, the man who was charged with being an escaped convict, was again brought up; and James Badger, a gaol guard, identified him as having escaped from the chain gang. He could not speak as to the date of his escape, or as to the name of the accused, but was certain as to identity and that he had made his escape from the chain gang. He had picked him out from five men who were confined in a cell at the Central Station. Another prisoner escaped with the defendant, but had been since recaptured. The case was further remanded till the 3rd April.

Fung Apo, described as a cook, was charged by Sergeant Toomey with having returned from banishment. He was an old offender, having been several times convicted, the last time in 1875, when he was ordered to be deported, failing two surrenders in \$50 for his future good behaviour. The case was remanded till the 3rd April.

The Shen Pao has received news from a correspondent in Tonquin of the state of affairs there. The Chinese General Feng has just arrived at Tai-yuan Fu and encamped there. Li Yang-tai avoided an encounter and withdrew. He is said to

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## To Let.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

**THE LOWER STOREY OF FAIRLEA,**  
West Point, with separate Entrance,  
Gas and Water laid on; with Garden.  
Apply to  
**SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,**  
Solicitors.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1879. mr30

## TO LET.

**MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD:**—  
East—GROUND FLOOR, consisting of  
OFFICES, CONPARADE'S QUARTERS,  
and GODOWNS.  
West—A RESIDENCE, with Business  
Accommodation, complete.  
GAS and WATER laid on.  
Each of these Premises can be Let in  
whole or in apartments.

Apply to  
**E. R. BELLIOS,**  
Hongkong, March 11, 1879. apl

## TO BE LET.

On Shemeen—Canton.

**THE SPACIOUS PREMISES** lately  
occupied by Messrs OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Comprising DWELLING HOUSE, with Go-  
down, TEA and SILK ROOMS attached.

For Particulars, apply to  
**EDWARD DAVIS,**  
Canton.  
Canton, March 12, 1879. apl12

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on the FIRST FLOOR,  
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Apply to  
**J. NOBLE,**  
No. 8, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1879. apl13

## TO LET.

**HOUSE** No. 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.  
**DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 25, 1879.

## TO LET.

**G E E N M O U N T,**  
Possession on or before 15th May.  
Apply to  
**GILMAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

## TO LET.

**PORTION** of a HOUSE, very suitable  
for OFFICES and DWELLING, also  
for a STORE, Queen's Road Central.  
Possession 1st March next.

Apply to  
**LANDSTEIN & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

## TO LET.

**IN** the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,  
formerly known as the Blue Houses,  
situate on Praya East.—

**FIRST FLOORS** of Nos. 2 and 4,  
Praya East.

## As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the  
DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier,  
with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate  
Possession.

## TO LET.

**FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,**  
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchoa,  
MARINE Lot 65.

## Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close  
to the Wanchoa Pier. Timber received on  
Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

## TO BE LET.

**TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED**  
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,  
Praya Central.

Apply to  
**TURNER & Co.**  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## TO LET.

**FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-**  
DOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60,  
Praya Central.

Apply to  
**WU HANG,**  
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

## Also,

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-  
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON;

Also,  
**BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA,**  
VIA BOMBAY.

**THE PERINCIAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM**  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
**SOKHARA**, Captain I. OSMAN, will leave  
this on SATURDAY, the 29th March, at  
Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will  
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-  
ment, arriving one week later than by the  
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be  
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at  
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
**A. MCIVER, Superintendent,**

Hongkong, March 18, 1879. apl20

## MAILS.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
NORTH PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

**THE S. S. GAEVIC** will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1879,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central  
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
1 p.m. of the 31st March. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms, etc. pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,**  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**

Hongkong, March 22, 1879. apl1

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.**

**PAQUEROTS POSTE FRANCAIS.**

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1879,  
at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
AMAZONE, Commandant LORNIER, with  
MAILS, PAPERGERS, SPECIE, and  
CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 4th April, 1879. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Content and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

**G. DE CHAMPEAUX,**  
Agent,  
Hongkong, March 25, 1879. ap5

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.**

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA**  
will be despatched from San Francisco,  
via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th  
April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and  
Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,  
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to  
OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY,  
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and  
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMIS-  
SION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., of 14th April. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 3 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Comptroller Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Stamped Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further Information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

**RUSSELL & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, March 21, 1879. apl18

## IDESFRICCS.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant Ins-  
urances at current rates.

**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**SWISS LLOYD**

**TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF WINTERTHUR.

**THE Undersigned** having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, have  
This Day taken over charge of the Hong-  
kong Agency, and are prepared to grant  
INSURANCE on MARINE Risks at Current  
Rates to all parts of the World.

**GILMAN & Co.,**  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879. apl22

## INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

**THE Undersigned** are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

**NORTON & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

**THE Undersigned** are prepared to grant  
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms, etc. pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,**  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

**AGENCIES** at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saigon and Penang.

Agents accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1874.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of

His Majesty King George The First,  
A.D. 1720.

**THE Undersigned** having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

**Marine Department.**

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

**Life Department.**

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

**HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.**

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £100,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000  
Annual Income £250,000

**THE Undersigned** have been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, are prepared to Grant  
POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and  
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the  
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-  
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited